



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,137. 號七廿百一千九萬一第 日四初月八年未己 HONGKONG SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1919. 陸拜禮 號廿月玖年捌國民華中 Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

Week Days.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.00	"
9.00	to 10.00	"
10.00	to 11.00	"
11.00	to 12.00 noon	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	"
1.00	to 2.00	"
2.00	to 3.00	"
3.00	to 4.00	"
4.00	to 5.00	"
5.00	to 6.00	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 20 minutes

11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	"
11.30	to 12.00 noon	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	"
1.30	to 2.00	"
2.30	to 3.00	"
3.30	to 4.00	"
4.30	to 5.00	"
5.30	to 6.00	"

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, September 16th, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23
	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.	7.30	8.40	10.07	11.17	12.17	1.17	2.17	3.17	4.17	5.17
Shum Chun	dep.	7.32	8.42	10.09	11.19	12.19	1.19	2.19	3.19	4.19	5.19
Shing Shui	dep.	7.34	8.44	10.11	11.21	12.21	1.21	2.21	3.21	4.21	5.21
Tai Po	dep.	7.36	8.46	10.13	11.23	12.23	1.23	2.23	3.23	4.23	5.23
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.38	8.48	10.15	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25
Shatin	dep.	7.40	8.50	10.17	11.27	12.27	1.27	2.27	3.27	4.27	5.27
Yamoi	dep.	7.42	8.52	10.19	11.29	12.29	1.29	2.29	3.29	4.29	5.29
Hung Hom	dep.	7.44	8.54	10.21	11.31	12.31	1.31	2.31	3.31	4.31	5.31
Kowloon	arr.	8.28	11.10	12.14	1.14	2.14	3.14	4.14	5.14	6.14	7.14

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22	No. 24
	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	arr.	7.56	9.06	10.33	11.43	12.43	1.43	2.43	3.43	4.43	5.43
Shum Chun	arr.	7.58	9.08	10.35	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Shing Shui	arr.	8.00	9.10	10.37	11.47	12.47	1.47	2.47	3.47	4.47	5.47
Tai Po	arr.	8.02	9.12	10.39	11.49	12.49	1.49	2.49	3.49	4.49	5.49
Tai Po Market	arr.	8.04	9.14	10.41	11.51	12.51	1.51	2.51	3.51	4.51	5.51
Shatin	arr.	8.06	9.16	10.43	11.53	12.53	1.53	2.53	3.53	4.53	5.53
Yamoi	arr.	8.08	9.18	10.45	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55
Hung Hom	arr.	8.10	9.20	10.47	11.57	12.57	1.57	2.57	3.57	4.57	5.57
Kowloon	arr.	8.54	11.10	12.14	1.14	2.14	3.14	4.14	5.14	6.14	7.14

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui for First-Class Passengers. Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanling	dep.	8.00	12.00	2.30	8.00	Shataukok	dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	4.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	8.55	Fanling	arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

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Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	610 feet.	350 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 100 tons Glass Cranes.

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Lifting Power	7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	18,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	480 feet.	580 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	68 "	88 "	98 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 "	28 "	30 "

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Breadth at Entrance on bottom	66 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to satisfy the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application. [63]

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's (Apost Line)

S.S. "JAPAN"

Arrived Hongkong, 19th September, 1919

From CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 20th, 1919. [125]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "THONGWA"

Arrived Hongkong on September 24th, 1919

From STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO. [128]

Hongkong, September 24th, 1919.

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carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about October 7th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

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Safe and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

Post Box 113, 2, Des Vaux Road Central.

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THE MISSIONARY OUTLOOK IN THE FAR EAST A PERSONAL OPINION.

BY C. H. S. BARONSPITH, M.A. (L.R., M.D.)
(Church Missionary Society, Peking, South China.)

This article is headed "A Personal Opinion," for as one wanders here and there the impression grows that one is something of a back number in one's ideas.

As regards the opportunities for preaching the Gospel, I have only to say they are apparently unlimited and unrestricted in the Far East. I am dealing in this paper with the missionary, not the field.

How many of our modern Sir Galahads would subscribe to the following dicta, described by the author, Mr. Pembler, as "Cosmic" or "Universal Laws," of which he says: "It is a grave fact that the advocates of Modern thought array themselves against every principle of these early revelations of the Divine Will."

(1) The Law of the Sabbath. It was to the world that God declared the seventh day sanctified, not to the Israelites; therefore the world is responsible.

(2) The headship of the man over the woman.

(3) The institution of marriage, and its indissolubility during life, on the ground that the man and woman become one flesh.

(4) The law of substitution, that life must atone for life and that without shedding of blood there is no remission.

(5) The command to use the flesh of animals as food.

(6) The decree that "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

The same author says in another place, "No wonder a letter appeared in the *Madras Standard*, January 29th, 1885, questioning the wisdom of attempts to diffuse Christianity by means of higher education. He wrote: 'It had been usual to assume that the spread of Western culture would in itself prove fatal to paganism, but experience has shown that the East is rapidly dissipating that idea. Satan is now setting in motion intellectual forces which will be more than a match for the missionaries, if they persist in carrying on their warfare in the old way.'

At a small but influential gathering of Europeans and Chinese some time ago the view was expressed that China's hope lay in Education; and yet we have Japan educated as well as, or better than, ourselves, and still unsatisfied still moaning, 'I want the Moon.' It is not education, but Jesus Christ alone who can satisfy the human heart.

The question that is ever presenting itself to me is this: "Has the modern missionary this message? Does the message of the modern missionary satisfy the yearning of the human heart? Frankly, I have no desire to pose as an Elijah holding out to the old 'worn-out' truths; but the feeling grows that the average missionary has a new outlook on life. *The China Medical Journal*, November, 1918, puts it excellently thus: 'There is at present a great dearth of missionary physicians in China, even before the war... and this comparative decline may be accounted for in a variety of ways.'

"First, change in theological thought, especially the notion of the 'other world' which has impelled men to the mission field in the hope that at any rate they might be able to save a few brands from the burning." That is to say, the modern missionary seems to be a more open-minded man, one less bigoted as regards his general outlook on life, except possibly towards the old-fashioned ideas, as illustrated by the following which occurs in a letter of protest against a review of "Christ in all the Scriptures," which appeared in a leading Chinese Missionary Magazine, *The Chinese Recorder*. The writer of the letter says, "Miss Hodgkin (the author) believes that Christ is revealed in the Scriptures, in type and prophecy and story; to say that this is strange and fantastic writing is absurd."

There is a type of mind which parents the curious anomaly that it is excessively broad in one direction and excessively narrow in another. Brethren of this type front heathen literature with a wide tolerance and see admulations of the Messiah in Buddhist and kindred writings, but they approach the Scriptures of the Old Testament in a highly critical spirit, and can find no type of Christ in, say, a book such as *Ruth*.

Again, listening to an American missionary in Tokyo preaching one Sunday, I was astounded to hear something like the following: "My friends, we all know the Bible is full of mistakes, but I want you to realize to-day that in spite of this it has its uses—indeed the Book is quite good in parts (presumably like the proverbial curate's egg!), and you should not throw it altogether aside."

Personally, if I find one of my medical books is full of mistakes I relegate it to the lumber room, and this is what I would do with my Bible if I thought it had mistakes in it. But I must not be too hard on my American friends. I was handed an English Sunday School syllabus with notes for the teacher on each lesson; again it was with a queer sinking feeling I read something like

this: "Children must understand that these stories in Genesis are not histories of actual persons, but beautiful allegories to illustrate great truths."

Our Lord believed in the existence of Noah and Abraham, but apparently his beliefs are proved to be incorrect, and the modern schoolboy is to be more accurately versed in the true meaning of the Old Testament than was our Lord. Frankly, I feel bewildered.

The following culled from *Milwaukee Review* again excites comment: "Jesus Christ is not in conflict with any truth in the modern field of thought. Let us have courage to believe this and act upon it in all our teaching and preaching to the people of China. Let us rejoice in every new discovery in the field of science; however much havoc it may occasion to certain religious theories we may have held. We must produce Christ-ians who have a faith built on sure intellectual foundations, etc."

I take it, not so much from the words of the article as from those words plus my own experience of the methods of certain American missionaries, that their idea is that the heathen should at once be handed all the "Latest findings of Science" (1); in fact, every half-baked German higher critical "Theory" (in many cases already refuted as utter drivel, without even a shadow of proof) is to be presented to the poor ignorant heathen.

I have often wondered why Higher Critical Theories are always "Scientific," and can only surmise that it has some connection with the fact that the Devil is the most scientific liar in existence.

Again, I never knew that the religion of Christ was built on "the latest" as-
sertion. I was always taught that the heart had more to do with it than the intellect. I don't blame the poor heathen or the educated Japanese for refusing to accept Christianity when its missionaries spend their time pointing out the "mistakes" of the Bible; more especially when these same Higher Critics carefully suppress any book which offers an explanation of these so-called mistakes, and upsets their theories. And yet one must not be too hard on missionaries who so act, for have they not learned these methods from their revered Theological professors in the home land?

It is natural that these opinions are more widely held by educational missionaries, as they have on the average a better (1) education than the average Evangelistic missionary. Again we find it is natural that Educational missions should appeal more than purely Evangelistic work, for the "results" of educational work are more showy and give themselves to statistics better than the simple preaching of the Gospel. And so we have a vicious circle: higher critical views are more widely read among educational workers; educational workers are more appreciated owing to the more immediate results they give, thus tending to a gradual increase of that work which some think is poisoned in the Theological schools at home, whether that be American or English. *Parit passu* we have a corresponding tendency to starve the purely Evangelistic work.

The evident tendency of the higher critical teaching is to produce a "liberally" minded man who smokes, drinks, plays cards, attends the theatre, etc. Indeed theatricals now form a large part of the education in some mission schools. Some photographs appeared in the *Chinese Recorder* of Chinese girl students dressed as men, and vice versa, at a prize-giving performance. A scandalised missionary wrote protesting, showing that there are a few narrow-minded Puritans in the mission field still, but I fear their number is growing less as the New Theology men replace the old school.

Another feature of the modern missionary is his contempt for the command, "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day." The fourth commandment, as has been pointed out merely says, "Remember, the Lord thy God, that thou keep the Sabbath Day. Even if the other nine commandments were to be treated with contempt as "Mosaic," it would be still apart as one given to mankind generally, not to the Jews alone. But now we see Sunday regarded as a day for amusement and recreation rather than as a "Holy" day for "re-creation" in the presence of God. Again, if a man plays tennis, etc., on Sunday, he soon finds urgent work it is essential to do on Sunday, rather than play games, and so the day becomes little better than any other day. Indeed, I have heard the specious argument that a Christian should regard every day as a Sunday and Holy day. It sounds all right, but it is contrary to God's commandment, and therefore it must have its foundation in a doubtful source. "Hath God said?" murmurs the Tempter, and then—well, we know what followed.

Then, again, if all days are alike, "we can pray any day, and I have no time to go to church to-day," etc.; and then the churches are empty; the Christians are too holy to need to go, and the others don't want to, and good clergymen are sad as they preach to empty pews.

To sum up the modern missionary as he appears to my possibly biased view: He is a man (or woman) well versed in German theology, much of which he accepts as the latest findings of Science; he has leanings to the widely-held Roman doctrine of Purgatory; he has a death on the battlefield, and the Buddhist belief in Salvation by works. The logical outcome of holding such ideas is a more or less complete repudiation of the old-fashioned attitude towards the Bible, which is duly purged of its errors in the class-rooms, all passages repugnant to the above doctrines being regarded as forgeries or interpolations of a later date!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT

STRENGTH.

No. 500 Pte. G. A. Hastings, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, from October 30th, 1919.

No. 241 Pte. L. C. Robinson, Signalling Section, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated September 25th, 1919.

LEAVE.

Pte. F. W. Gibbins, "A" Co., is granted 12 months' leave from September 26th, 1919.

GRAND OF HONOUR.

A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s, will take place at Headquarters at 6 p.m., on Monday, 29th inst. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried.

The N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 9.15 a.m. Dress: Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGE.

King's Park Range is allotted to the 2nd. Punjabis from September 26th to October 25th, 1919, inclusive, from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, daily, Sundays excepted, subject to the requirements of this Corps.

DRESS.

Sam Browne belts will be taken into general wear by officers on and after October 1st, 1919.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

GRAND OF HONOUR.

A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s, will take place at Headquarters at 6 p.m., on Monday, 29th inst. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried.

The N.C.O.s and men detailed to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 9.15 a.m. Dress: Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

DRESS.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL.

GRAND OF HONOUR.

A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s, will take place at Headquarters at 6 p.m., on Monday, 29th inst. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried.

The N.C.O.s and men detailed to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 9.15 a.m. Dress: Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

DRESS.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION.

GRAND OF HONOUR.

A rehearsal parade of N.C.O.s and men detailed by O.C.s, will take place at Headquarters at 6 p.m., on Monday, 29th inst. Uniform, optional. Rifles, belts and bayonets to be carried.

The N.C.O.s and men detailed to form the Guard of Honour will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 9.15 a.m. Dress: Helmet, tunic, shorts, puttees, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.

DRESS.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT A. O. BROWN.

PARADE—BATHING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, October 1st, at 5 p.m., and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later. This will be the last bathing parade for the season.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.

If my reader will turn to the six laws with which I opened this paper, he will see how hopelessly they are now as laws in the view of the modern mind "Out-of-date."

The question which presents itself to me is—Will such missionaries carry on? or will missionary work cease when such people begin to review their position logically? If I held the opinions above set forth I should leave my station tomorrow for a more lucrative position.

To be a missionary is logical if you hold concerning "Jesus Christ of Nazareth," that "there is none other name whereby we must be saved."

If this is not held, where is there an adequate missionary motive? I may be pessimistic, but I cannot see how the supply of missionaries can continue while the source of supply (Theological Colleges) are poisoned. Pure educational work will, of course, run on while the salaries are adequate, but soul-winning will cease.—*Bible League Quarterly*.

FEUD BETWEEN RICKSHA AND CHAIR COOLIES. TWO MEN IN HOSPITAL.

Arising out of a collision between a ricksha and a chair in Queen's Road West, at 2 a.m., on Thursday, the ricksha and chair coolies of the district engaged in a free fight, in which large wooden poles were used. Two coolies were seriously injured as to necessitate their removal to hospital by the Police, while several other combatants sustained broken heads.

Three of the ringleaders were arrested, yesterday, while another fight was in progress. One of them was armed with a wooden pole.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the armed man was charged with being in unlawful possession of a dangerous weapon.

Defendant stated that he found the pole lying on the tram-lines and thought it would be useful for carrying heavy articles. A constable met him and asked him to what use he intended to put it. He became afraid, threw the pole on the ground, and ran away, being followed by the constable who arrested him.

Inspector Macdonald stated that early yesterday morning there was another fight between the two factions. A number of chair coolies were going up Water Street when the ricksha coolies met them and attacked them with wooden poles. Chinese detectives, on duty in Connaught Road, heard a big commotion, and went to Water Street where they met defendant and another man attempting to escape. Both were carrying poles. Defendant threw down his pole, ran along Water Street, into Des Vaux Road, and up Centre Street, where he was arrested by a district watchman.

There were two men in hospital, one of whom was alleged to have been attacked by defendant.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case for a week, fixing bail at \$100.

Two other Chinese, a ricksha coolie and a chair coolie, were charged with disorderly conduct.

One of the men stated that he had been attacked by a large number of people. He did not behave in a disorderly manner.

Inspector Macdonald: These are the two who started the fight. We want to stop this sort of thing. It is possible the Police will have further trouble with these two factions.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case for a week.

YOUTH'S BAD RECORD.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing an overcoat belonging to Mr. C. Lauritsen from the Dragon Garage.

Defendant, it was stated, picked up the coat and ran away, but was followed by an Indian constable and arrested.

Defendant stated that he had been falsely accused.

It was proved that defendant had two previous convictions against him, and Mr. Smith sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

A BOY'S FAIRY STORY.

A little Chinese boy cast longing eyes on some moon-cakes in a window at a restaurant. He had no money with which to buy one, when suddenly a purse containing 35 fell at his feet and he picked it up. That, at all events, is what he told Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy yesterday, when charged with snatching a purse.

Mr. Smith, however, was sceptical and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and ten strokes with a cane.

AN UNCLE'S DESIRE.

When Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday, sentenced a little boy to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a long coat belonging to his uncle, the latter became disgusted and said: "Only six weeks? Send him in for a longer time; he deserves it. He attended my school, stole my money and now he has stolen my coat. He is an ungrateful boy. The sentence is too light."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (R.).]

The following extract from the Special Police Reserve Ordinance of 1914 is published for the information of members desiring to resign. Notices of resignation should be forwarded through Unit Commanders—

1914 Ordinance 27.

Section 8.—Any member may, except when actually enrolled as a Special Constable under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1898, or under section 10 of this Ordinance, quit the Reserve on complying with the following conditions:—

(a) Giving the Captain-Superintendent of Police three months' notice in writing of his intention;

(b) Delivering up in good order, fair wear and tear only excepted, all arms and ammunition, clothing and appointments, being public property issued to him; and

(c) Paying all money due or becoming due by him under this Ordinance either before or at the time or by reason of his quitting it.

Thereupon he shall be struck off the strength by the Captain-Superintendent of Police. Provided that the Governor shall have full power at all times to permit any member to quit the Reserve on complying with conditions (b) and (c) in this section.

NOTE.

At the request of His Excellency the Officer Administrator, the Government Band will parade on September 26th, at 9.30 a.m. at Statue Pier to meet His Excellency the Governor on arrival.

September 26th, 1919.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—By quoting parts only from my letter of September 24th, and omitting other parts, "Mr. Highbridge" has succeeded in clothing it with quite a different meaning from that intended to be conveyed.

(1) I did not suggest, or intend to suggest, that the Peace Treaty or any part of it was dishonourable or unjust. I submit that, in the event of a treaty being found to be unjust, the violation of such a treaty might conceivably be an honourable act. This submission refers to the quotation from President Wilson's speech, and not to any opinions I may or may not hold regarding the Peace Treaty.

(2) I did not suggest that the statesmen of Britain and France were "stupid or villainous"; these are the words of "Mr. Highbridge," they are not mine.

Having, I hope, made clear these two points, I trust "Mr. Highbridge" will excuse me if I cannot accept his unsupported quotations as true facts where they clash with the opinions of others.

I have no doubt that what "Mr. Highbridge" says is true regarding the possession by Japan of "statesmen" who place Sino-Japanese friendship before political aggrandisement, but up to the present it is not known here that these statesmen have been sufficiently powerful to swing the balance in Japan in favour of their high ideals.

As I understand it, the "economic rights" to which Mr. Highbridge alludes as being retained by Japan are not regarded as trivial by the Chinese or by the Republican Party in the American Senate. If Japan, after expending blood and treasure over the capture of the German-leased territory, now hands this back to China, as promised, this act will be acclaimed on all sides as one of high magnanimity and far-sighted statesmanship. It, however, is accompanied by demands for compensation from China, as the newspaper reports would suggest, the ethics of the act are thus entirely changed. Yours faithfully,

ALBERT WOODALL SMITH,
Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your Japanese correspondent in this morning's paper, like Japanese officials, takes care to cloud the issue. He says that Japan has promised to restore Shantung with full sovereignty to China after saying that Japan has just acquired German rights. But Germany never owned, nor had sovereign rights in, Shantung. What Germany got as a concession for the murder of her two missionaries was the harbour of Tsingtau, and an area of 300 square miles behind generally called Kiaochow after a village on the border. Further, Germany had a railway through the province and certain mining concessions, but these involved no sort of sovereign rights over the people. Shantung, it cannot be too frequently repeated, is a province of thirty-seven million inhabitants with a rich soil and subsoil, and has always formed an integral part of China. For Japan, therefore, to talk of returning Shantung, while she retains the harbour, docks, railway and mining concessions that Germany had, is to say that she will return something to which she never had a shadow of a claim. Yet at the present time she is stated to be thirty thousand Japanese in the province, and it is calculated they are settling in Shantung at the rate of ten families a day. Before the war there were three hundred Japanes. The whole railway-line from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu is over-run with gendarmes—really soldiers, while in Tsinanfu, the capital, there is a very large Japanese gendarmerie, with wireless installation. The Chinese complain of the infringement of their rights—the forced sale of their land at figure far below the market-price, of obnoxious tolls levied by these gendarmes to cross the railway-line, which in some cases even their lands in two. It is said the Japanese have established law-courts, while they have also permitted the demoralisation of the province especially by the sale of morphine, etc.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.,
Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.

SERVICE PENSIONS AND THE HIGH DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to "Pensioner's" letter of the September 24th, re Service Pensions and the high dollar, I should like to point out that I was in communication with the Command Paymaster as far back as January, 1918, on the subject of being allowed to draw my pension at the privileged service rate of exchange, having previously drawn my pension at the same rate as the soldier, but was informed that the question of paying pensions under the new scheme was referred to War Office and the reply received was in the negative.

My pension in January, 1919, was \$150.65; the amount I shall receive in October next is under \$43, much less than half. They say an old soldier has always a grouse coming. When you compare the amounts above can you wonder at it?—Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER PENSIONER,
Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.

THE HON. MR. LAU CHU-PAK'S RECENT SPEECH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I be permitted to make certain remarks and suggestions on behalf of the Chinese students who have returned from abroad and have been the subject of such a fierce attack by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak in his speech delivered at Government House last Monday?

I am one of such students who, by reason of having gone abroad to study at a "mature age," have been characterised in the above speech as having proved "not to be of much use."

Speaking for myself and others in the same category, I beg to state that, in spite of the epithet used by the hon. gentleman, we are all busily engaged in useful occupations and would not have wasted our time writing to the Press had it not been for the fact that the time has come to speak and that, in view of the statements of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, silence can no longer be maintained.

Speech after speech has been made by the hon. gentleman on our alleged shortcomings. Incompetency and uselessness are epithets which have constantly been applied to us. In the struggle for existence the fittest alone will survive. This, well, is the law of nature. But why all this hypocritical cant about our worthlessness? Why, simply because we as returned students have in the eyes of our own countrymen a kind of prestige which the hon. gentleman does not possess, and upon which he is trying his utmost to put the lowest estimate.

Let me make it clear at once, that I have not the slightest intention of vindicating those so-called returned students who have gone to Europe or elsewhere for the mere purpose of enjoying themselves. There are good and bad in every trade and profession, but I say that never-do-wells among returned students are the exception rather than the rule.

With regard to the remarks made by Mr. Lau that "those who were sent abroad at a tender age came back with habits, tempers and manners entirely foreign," and treating their own kith and kin with a patronising air, if not with contempt, as if the latter were their inferiors? Here we have the picture of a conceited young man who shows no regard for the feelings of those dearest to him, who is ungrateful to those to whom gratitude is due, and who, if he treats his relations with contempt, naturally behaves towards his friends and neighbours with something akin to hatred. I do not know how many of such grotesque young men have come into contact with the hon. gentleman, but I am certain that they did not acquire these disgraceful manners in the school-rooms or on the playgrounds of the countries to which they were sent. I am rather inclined to think that such youths only exist in Mr. Lau's imagination, or, if they do exist in fact, they do not exist in such numbers as the hon. gentleman would lead us to believe. I do not wish to mention names, but in this connection I should like to draw attention to the name of the gentleman whose memory is sacred to us returned students; I refer to the late Sir Kai Ho Kai, who left for England when he was little more than a baby. I am sure his manners and habits were almost beyond reproach. I say that, thanks to the influence of foreign education, the majority of students who left home when they were quite young are more like this pioneer student than the hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

With regard to Mr. Lau's remarks that those "who were sent abroad at a more mature age failed to learn the foreign languages so competently as the younger ones, and incompetency in language was unavoidably followed by incompetency in knowledge," I confess I am unable to successfully appreciate the meaning of these words. Does the hon. gentleman mean, for instance, that students with a law degree failed to understand the contents of a book of law, or that qualified engineers did not know enough of a foreign language to enable them to read engineering works written in such language, or that qualified doctors found themselves so weak in such language that they could not understand a medical treatise, or that those who have acquired a degree in divinity are at a loss to comprehend any religious work on the Scriptures?

Mr. Lau seems to think that the primary object of education in a foreign country is to become a linguist. Without admitting the truth of the allegation that students who went abroad at a mature age were not proficient in the language of the country to which they were sent, I say that among the most important, if not the most important, of the benefits derived from a prolonged stay in a foreign country is the fact that a student is imbued with ideas which unfortunately do not prevail in China. I refer to the atmosphere of justice and fair-play which is peculiar to democratic

(Continued at foot of next column.)

S.P.O.R.T. FOOTBALL. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AND THE LEAGUE.

Our sporting correspondent "Permain" writes:—Two letters have appeared in your columns recently endeavouring to refute certain statements which I have made, and it is therefore needful that I should reply to them.

Mr. de Sousa writes from Kowloon denying that the Club de Recreo team is the second string of St. Joseph's College team, or that it has anything whatever to do with that team. He adds that the team does not contain any man who played for the College last season. Perhaps it might be as well to point out to Mr. de Sousa that I did not say that the Club de Recreo team is the second string of St. Joseph's College team, but that it is practically a second string because it is composed almost wholly of St. Joseph's College pupils, the inference being that they would be playing for the College if they were not selected for a team made up of College boys. Now that St. Joseph's College itself has entered a team in the Second Division, Mr. de Sousa will not be anxious to deny that, at the time he wrote, his Club team was practically a second team of the College. Mr. de Sousa further states that the Club de Recreo team does not contain any of those who played for St. Joseph's College last season. Mr. de Sousa himself was the College goalkeeper till he was replaced after several matches by another man. The point is that I said the Club de Recreo's team was composed mostly of those who were on the reserve-list of the College last season.

If "A Lover of Sports" had given us a better clue to his identity I might have been able to admit that he knows more about St. Joseph's College than I do. As matters stand, I am not prepared to accept his denial that someone very much interested in the St. Joseph's College team made a very eloquent effort to induce A. Van Langenberg, of the Kowloon eleven, to play for the College in the coming season. Knowing what I do of the methods by which those interested in St. Joseph's football made up their team last year, and are endeavouring to make it up this year, I quite believe that a person connected with the games' section of St. Joseph's College not only tried to persuade Van Langenberg into the College team, but, when his powers of persuasion failed, went to the lad's mother and asked her to use her influence with her son to help the College this year. These statements I have every reason to credit, and can only accept denials from those who show themselves to be connected with the College and its football.

Meanwhile, I must congratulate St. Joseph's College upon having taken the plunge and joined the First Division. They are a plucky lot, and I am sure that all football enthusiasts will join in wishing them success in the coming season.

peoples like the British and the Americans, where the teaching of every citizen consists in living honourably, hurting nobody, and giving everyone his due, where every citizen has freedom of action and freedom of speech so long as the law is not infringed, where a man of a higher social plane does not consider himself above his fellow-citizens, and where a man by mere energy, conscientiousness and force of character may aspire to the highest position in the State.

Does the hon. gentleman know that the man who can be of the greatest service to the State is not he who is well-versed in languages and can make the finest speech on a platform, or even the greatest scientist of the age or the greatest expert in any trade or profession, but he who possesses the greatest amount of common-sense and tact, who does not deal in favours or prejudices, and, above all, who can rate things and men at their true value? The student who has travelled, and who has read, pondered and reflected, will have the opportunity of becoming such a well-balanced man as I have described, and those who education is confined to the limits of China, or even Hongkong, can have no such opportunity?

With regard to Mr. Lau's remark that "those who were sent abroad at a more mature age do not prove to be of much use," and according to Mr. Lau, he it remembered, there is no exception to this rule—I need only mention the names of a few gentlemen to prove the absurdity of the statement. I refer to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Canton; and Drs. C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo, the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference, none of whom left for America for their education till they were grown up.

Comparisons are odious, but I should like on the question of usefulness or otherwise to place these gentlemen against the most enlightened of my compatriots who have not gone abroad. Enclosing my card, I remain, yours faithfully,

"MATURE AGE."

Hongkong, September 26th, 1919.

THE CHING E ISLAND ARMED ROBBERY.

ALLEGED ROBBERIES IN THE DOCK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the hearing of the case was commenced in which five Chinese are charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at Ching E Island. One man is further charged with returning from banishment, while another, for whom Mr. C. H. Lyson is appearing, is charged with receiving a silver bangle well knowing it to have been stolen.

The case for the prosecution is that on August 29th, about 30 men, armed with revolvers and swords, entered various houses in the village and, threatening the inmates with death if they raised an alarm, stole a large quantity of jewellery and money. One of the villagers managed to raise an alarm, and Sergeant J. Macdonald, with a posse of police, hastened to the scene only to discover that the robbers had fled. A villager, however, had chased one robber, and despite several shots from a revolver, managed to arrest the man. This man gave information which led to the discovery of two others, while a boatman who rowed the robbers to the village and took them away after the robbery. Also furnished valuable information. The boatman, it was stated, thought the robbers were merely travellers. They promised to pay him \$2.50, but when they landed on the island, instead of paying him one of the men produced a revolver and forced him to accompany them. Fortunately, none of the villagers was injured by the robbers.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case for a week.

THE TAI O MURDER. PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with committing a double murder at Tai O on August 27th.

Mr. Leo Lingminot conducted the prosecution, and Mr. C. F. Mason, M.C., appeared for one of the defendants.

A Chinese stated that the two defendants visited his mother and informed her that they wished to engage her boat for a trip to a steamer. The offer was accepted, and witness and his sister accompanied their mother. The two defendants assisted in rowing, and suddenly witness saw his mother and sister being thrown overboard. He screamed out in fear, and the defendants then threw him overboard. He managed to swim ashore and inform his relatives, who subsequently reported the outrage to the Police.

After evidence of arrest had been given, Mr. Mason said he would reserve his client's defence. The other man denied the charge.

Mr. Lindsell committed both defendants for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

AMENDED AMMUNITION ORDINANCE. FIRST CASE HEARD.

The first case under the amended Arms and Ammunition Ordinance was heard at the Magistracy, yesterday, when a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and ammunition and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell and Mr. N. L. Smith tried the case.

Defendant: I was formerly a soldier in the Chinese army. I brought the revolver with me to Hongkong. I did not know the laws of the Colony. I intended selling the revolver for \$3 or \$4 and using the money to start a hawk's trade.

Mr. Lindsell: But the revolver was fully loaded!—Defendant: Yes.

Why did you load it?—It has been loaded for a long time. It is a rusty revolver.

Sergeant Murphy: It is in perfect working order. The Police have no evidence that the man is a criminal. At about 6 a.m. on Thursday morning, acting on information, the Police visited No. 28, Shanghai Street, where we found defendant and two other men sleeping in a bed in the passage. We searched the premises, and found a basket which was locked. Defendant produced the key, and, on opening the box, we found the revolver. He told us that the revolver belonged to another man. As the result of subsequent enquiries we discovered that the three men had lived in the Colony for some time and that the same revolver was used by each for unlawful purposes. The three men were removed to the Police-station and kept in separate cells. They made statements, and a few hours later were put together, by mistake, in one cell, with the result that the men could not be identified and their statements are useless. Defendant now accepts all the responsibility.

Mr. Lindsell: Two years' hard labour.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

— SPECIAL PRICES —

MELCATO (Chocolate Nougat)	in 1 lb. tins	1.20 per tin
KING GEORGE	"	1.20
"	"	65
IMPERIAL	"	1.20
"	"	65
TROPICAL (Hermetically Sealed)	"	1.00
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS (Bournville Mixture)	"	90
CHOCOLATE JORDAN ALMONDS	"	1.10
"	"	60
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS in Packets	"	30 per pkt.
DAILY MILK NEAPOLITANS	"	20
MILK CHOCOLATE	"	20

These Chocolates have just Arrived and owing to the High Exchange we are able to make Special Prices.

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Two sets of type are provided, with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

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SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR AND DYE GUARANTEED.

New stock just received in SMART DESIGNS in TAFFETA, FLANNEL ZEPHYR, OXFORD, etc., etc.




WITH STIFF or SOFT DOUBLE CUFF.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on DECEMBER 8th, 1919. Entry Forms can be obtained on application to the Registrar, and must be returned to him duly filled in together with the fee \$10 (Hongkong Currency) on or before OCTOBER 15th, 1919.

N. TRESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.
Hongkong, September 26th, 1919. [1304]

KOWLOON-CANTON
RAILWAY.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS will run as follows commencing SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, and until further notice.

ON SATURDAYS.

From Kowloon ... 12.01 P.M.
Shum Chun ... 5.04

ON SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

From Kowloon ... 11.33 A.M.
Shum Chun ... 5.04 P.M.

By Order,

ROBERT BAKER,
Manager.

Kowloon, September 26th, 1919. [1302]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3931.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Conserved will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), September 27th, 1919, at 1.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinets, Oak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chair, Silver Ware, Clock, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, September 24th 1919. [148]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 3931.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Conserved will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, September 30th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS. Also

1. Scott's Code, SHIPOWEN'S CODE BOOK.
2. International Code Book.
3. Whitelaw's Code Book.
4. A.B.C. Code Book.
5. Chinese Dictionary, latest Edition.
7. Lots of New & History etc.
6. cases Laundry Soap.
5. American Soda Biscuits.
6. Five Year's Old Red Port.
10. Rose's Unsweetened Lime Juice.
60 Blankets.
Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, September 27th, 1919.

TO LET.

A GODOWN. Praya East. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

WANTED.

A SMART Young Clerk thoroughly experienced in Book-keeping. Also a Junior Clerk with good knowledge of typing. Apply in own handwriting stating age and salary required to—
X.Y.Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1300]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON.

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

NOTIFICATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG invites immediate applications for the posts of part-time Lecturers in the following subjects:

Applied Mechanics (Lectures and Laboratory).
Geometrical Drawing.
Strength of Materials.
Iron and Steel.
Machines.
Structures.
Drawing Office Work (Machines & Structures).

Duties will commence on SEPTEMBER 29th, 1919.
Full particulars can be obtained from the DEAN of the Faculty of Engineering. [1292]

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after OCTOBER 1st, 1919, RICKSHEAD will run on Caine Road and Bonham Road. Stands will be at the following places—

1. University.
2. Junction of Bonham Road and Centre Street.
3. Netherlands Hospital.
4. Junction of Caine Road and Old Bailey.

No. 5. At top of Glenaele.

CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Hongkong, September 26th, 1919. [1301]

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASS-PORT. Passengers not in possession of pass-ports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

D. G. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [140]

NOTICE.

OUR Interest and responsibility in the Business hitherto carried on by us under the name and style of W. R. LOXLEY & CO., at HONGKONG, CANTON and LONDON, Merchants, ceased on the 1st April, 1919.

The said business as from that date has been acquired by J. A. RUSSELL & CO., KUALA LUMPUR, F.M.S. who have assumed all responsibility for the liabilities of the firm as existing on that date and properly contracted during the period from that date to the present date.

JOHN MONTGOMERY BEATTIE,
ANDREW BEATTIE,
MATTHEW P. OLE BEATTIE.
Hongkong, September 24th, 1919. [1196]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE acquired the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. W. R. LOXLEY & CO., at HONGKONG, CANTON and LONDON, and shall continue to trade under the same firm name and style.

The Business having been taken over as a going concern as on the 1st April, 1919, the proper liabilities of the firm as on that date and those contracted since in carrying on the business are assumed by ourselves.

JOHN ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
DONALD OSCAR RUSSELL,
ROBERT CECIL RUSSELL.
Hongkong, September 24th, 1919. [1297]

S.S. "WAR PUFFIN"

THE Undersigned invite Tenders, in writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River, Amherst—Burma. The vessel is in a favourable position for ship breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from—
GILMAN & CO., LTD.
Lloyd's Agents. [1293]

BRANGWAN CLARK & CO.,
LIMITED.

Milton House, and "India House"

8/9, Chiswell St., Manchester.

London, E.C.

Eastern Merchants & Agents.

Import & Export.

Shipments of PRODUCE advanced against

CONSIGNMENTS realized to best

advantage.

C.I.F. offers invited.

Samples reported on and valued free of

charge.

Market Reports issued.

We handle: METALS, BRISTOLS, LARD,

TALLOW, OILS and OIL SEEDS, CASIA

LIGNEA, PEANUTS, RICE and RICE BRAN,

Eggs and Egg Products.

INDENTS carefully executed

Export Buyers in all departments.

Our representative WILL BE IN

HONGKONG about October 1st.

Letters addressed "H. E. H. Eastern"

c/o the Office of this paper will reach him. [1223]

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon TO-DAY (SATURDAY), SEPTEMBER 27th, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 19th to 27th, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 11th, 1919. [1238]

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office St. George's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 23rd to September 30th, 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1236]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the above SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1238]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 11th day of OCTOBER, 1919, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st to 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1232]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong House on the 10th day of October, 1919, at Noon, when the

subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of September, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of re-constitution subscribed by the Chairmen thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 26th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board, G. RAPP,
Secretary. [1303]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY (1919), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1919, until TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1232]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st, to 6th, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 7th October, 1919.

By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [1281]

ICHTHEMIC GUANO,

a really good manure for

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES

of all kinds,

at 75 cents per packet.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Flower and Vegetable Seeds,

Toys, Postage Stamps, Post Cards, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620. [172]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S
WHITE
LABELFINEST SCOTCH
WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. 616

MARRIAGE.

PERRY-BATMAN. At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on September 22nd, by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, ARTHUR VIVIAN, second son of Mr. Arthur Perry, of Dartford, Kent, to Doris, youngest daughter of Mr. John Bateman, of Bramhall, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

SAMSON. At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, ANNA MATHILDA SAMSON, aged 75, the beloved mother of Alexander Ernest and Minnie Samson, GARDEN—At Blagoveshensk, Manchuria, H. G. GARDEN, of the Marine Department, Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27TH 1919.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE
SHANTUNG QUESTION.

One of our correspondents invites a further expression of opinion from us upon the Shantung Question. As we have repeatedly discussed this subject in our columns recently and dealt with all the facts which have been brought to light from time to time, we conclude that he desires us to address ourselves particularly to President Wilson's defence of his own action in countenancing Japan's claims. We have some hesitation in doing this because although we profess to know something of our own fellow-countrymen and their politics we cannot pretend to the same degree of knowledge in regard to Americans and their politics. There is, however, one characteristic common to party politics in all countries and that is the readiness of the Opposition to advance their own interests by discrediting the Government in the eyes of the electors by attacking any part of their policy, domestic or foreign—that offers a target for adverse criticism. In self-defence the Government are often under the necessity of indulging in a little hyperbole, especially

ally when elections are not far distant, as is the case in the United States. This, we think, gives the key to some of President Wilson's rather remarkable utterances lately. We agree with our correspondent that the statement that "the only way by which the case of Shantung could be bettered was to go to war against Britain, France and Japan" does not sound like ordinary common-sense and still less like an expression of the high intellect we know the speaker to possess. It is true that under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance each of the two contracting parties agrees to assist the other in the event of being involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action on the part of any other Power or Powers. There is, however, a proviso that either party shall be exempt from this obligation if it has concluded a comprehensive Arbitration Treaty with the third party. Certainly the people of Great Britain would be very unlikely to take up arms against any nation—least of all America—in order to perpetuate anything which they regarded as an injustice. While, therefore, we incline to the view that President Wilson was drawing upon his imagination when he presented the situation to his audience, we think, at the same time, that to ask him to say whether he regards the Shantung settlement as just or unjust is expecting rather too much of human nature. We have no doubt that in assenting to the settlement he had to compromise with his principles and that he made the sacrifice in order to further other and greater ends. In short, we choose the lesser of two evils. If every delegate to the Conference of the Allies had insisted upon the complete acceptance of his own views nothing would have been accomplished. It must always be remembered that there are at least two sides to every case, and it is not always a simple matter to say which of them has a preponderance let alone a monopoly of right. Japan's contention is that she took Tsingtao from Germany and inherits Germany's rights with the consent of China. It cannot, of course, be pretended that China gave her consent voluntarily, but if every Treaty which is exacted by force is to be abrogated Germany can plead that as an excuse for evading the obligations into which she has entered. The Treaties of Brest Litovsk and Bucharest, which were annulled, do not furnish an exact parallel to the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 because in those cases Germany and her victims only were involved. Germany was compelled to renounce the rights of which she had robbed them, and she has been obliged to do the same in regard to Shantung. Japan, however, argues that as she was the direct instrument employed for this latter purpose she is entitled to the reversion of German interests and that China is not prejudiced thereby. It is probable that this is her explanation of the Marquis Okuma's statement, while Premier in 1914, that "Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other people of anything which they now possess." The official assurance that Japan was holding Tsingtao with a view to its "eventual" restoration to China is equally susceptible of an elastic interpretation. On the other side, of course, it may be pointed out that the state of war between China and Germany abrogated all treaties and that, like the German concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, Tsingtao should have reverted to China. If it be said that when the fate of Tsingtao was settled China was not one of the Allies, the answer is that this was solely the fault of Japan, who opposed China's entry into the arena on two occasions; China ultimately declared war in August, 1917, and if, as seems certain, a secret treaty was arranged that year between Great Britain and France, on the one side, and Japan, on the other, agreeing to support Japan's claims to Tsingtao it would be instructive to know the date on which it was signed. If value has been received it would not be honourable to repudiate the engagement now. While, however, Japan's legal position may be unassailable there remains the moral aspect of the matter to be considered. One ally ought not to seek to profit at the expense of another and so to strain the meaning of language as to demand compensation for doing that which she was generally understood to be willing to do unconditionally.

An "Old Chefoo Boy," Dr. Andrew Clark, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Five cases (4 deaths) of gastro-enteritis and one case (1 death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The opening dinner-dance will be held at Wiseman's Cafe to-night; no one will be allowed in the dancing-room, whether dancing or not, without a dance ticket.

The Hongkong University Union is giving a valedictory dinner to Sir Charles Elliot in the Great Hall of the University on October 1st, at 8 p.m.

Miss Rose Blenheim Jupp, who is to be married to Mr. R. O. Hutchison, of the Imports and Exports Offices, arrived in Hongkong, yesterday, by the *Empress of Asia*.

The following Hongkong residents arrived by the *Empress of Asia*, which arrived in Harbour at 3 p.m. yesterday:—Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mrs. A. Ritchie, and Mr. R. A. Nicholson.

CANTON NEWS.

September 26th.

STUDENTS IN TROUBLE. The arrest of the Chinese students on a charge of having tried to prevent the importation of Japanese goods has caused great feeling among the people against the Police.

Eleven students were arrested; three of them are out on bail, and the remainder have been handed over to the Tuchun for punishment. They were arrested at the request of those big Companies who deal largely in Japanese goods, as it was alleged that the students had published leaflets asking the people not to deal with those Companies.

There was a demonstration by over 1,000 students in front of the residence of the Superintendent of Police, who was in danger of being attacked, but the demonstration was dispersed by the Police in the nick of time.

Another message says that the students were released to-day at the request of certain leaders.

FIGHTING IN HUNAN.

It is reported that the Northern leader, Ng Pui-fu, of Hunan, has commenced an attack on the Tuchun of Hunan, Cheong Ying-yew. Fighting has been in progress since the 22nd instant. The authorities have telegraphed to Hunan requesting confirmation of the report.

A message from another source states that the disagreement between Ng Pui-fu and Cheong King-yew was caused by a dispute over certain military expenditure.

The Tuchun has declared martial law in Eastern Hunan, and has been watching the movements of Ng for some time.

TAX ON WOLFRAM ORE.

A petition has been forwarded to the Military Government by the wolfram merchants asking that the tax on wolfram ore may be reduced owing to the decline in the price of the metal, and the Treasurer has asked the authorities to accede to the request. Although the trade in wolfram ore flourished during the war the price has been dropping steadily since the Armistice. Nearly all the wolfram exporters have closed down, as the price is very low indeed at present. The authorities have agreed to reduce the tax on the ore from \$6 to \$3 per picul.

THE CUSTOMS SURPLUS.

It is stated that, with the permission of the Foreign Diplomats in Peking, the sum of \$670,500, being the surplus of the Customs revenue, was handed over to the Military Government the other day. Altogether, about \$1,500,000 has been paid to the Military Government on this account.

SALE OF ENEMY PROPERTIES.

The authorities have received a circular telegram from the Peking Government ordering the sale of all enemy properties, and the closing down of the Enemy Property Bureau during this month. It is added that the word "enemy" is not to be used in reference to Germans and Austrians when peace has been concluded with them.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

It is announced that Kan Wan-pung has been appointed Acting Premier, Kung Sam-jarm having resigned. Li Hsi-shan has been appointed Minister of Finance.

Kung Kuo-chang, the ex-President, arrived in Peking on September 24th. The President is consulting him on certain questions.

The Peking Government having heard of the proposed formation of a "real Government" in Canton, has telegraphed to the Military Government protesting against this step.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

The "Prize Packets" are introducing several new items in their programme at the Victoria Theatre to-night. A novel item will be the musical *not pourri*, including solos on the aluminium chimes and the musical rattles. Episodes 9 and 10 of the "Lighting Raider" are being screened.

ANOTHER LABOUR CRISIS: RAILWAYMEN'S ULTIMATUM TO THE GOVERNMENT:

UNANIMOUS DECISION TO STRIKE.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN AMERICAN CITIES.

HOW BRITAIN CLEARED THE SEAS OF
MINES.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM CRUMBLING.

LATEST CABLES.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME OF
STANDARDISING WAGES.

LONDON, September 24th.

The reassuring statements which appeared in this morning's newspapers regarding the railway situation did not prepare the public for today's Railwaymen's ultimatum to the Government.

The dispute centres round the Government's proposed scheme of standardising wages, under which, according to the Railwaymen's Executive, some grades of railwaymen will suffer a reduction up to 14s. weekly.

THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER REFUSED.

The National Union of Railwaymen, today, refused the Government's offer and informed the Ministry of Transport that in the event of a further offer not being received before noon on Thursday, it would call a strike.

There have been prolonged negotiations on the subject of standardisation, which is enormously difficult, owing to the fact that there are 128 grades of different variety.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Thomas declares that the Government has agreed that standardisation should be upward, and the settlement with the locomotive men incorporates this, but the proposals for the other grades do not. Apparently, the offer referred to above means the Government's standardisation proposals.

Sir Eric Geddes had a conference, this afternoon, with the Premier, at Downing Street.

EXECUTIVE'S ACTION QUITE UNJUSTIFIED.

Shortly after the publication of the ultimatum, the Government issued a reply that the action of the Railwaymen's Executive in delivering an ultimatum on the very day on which the powers of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Ministry of Transport appears quite unjustified.

SALARY INCREASES INVOLVE £24,000,000 ANNUALLY.

The advance in wages applies to the whole Railway staff, and will involve the Companies in the estimated additional permanent expenditure of over £24,000,000 annually, compared with pre-war costs, and this does not include any portion of the war wage, which might be continued under the Agreement of last March.

If the Companies are worked on a commercial basis, this increase can only be met by very substantial increases in goods and passenger rates.

OTHER GENEROUS CONCESSIONS MADE.

It is estimated that the other concessions already granted will cost another £20,000,000 annually, making £23,000,000 permanent annual increase on the pre-war pay bill of £47,000,000.

The passenger rates have already been advanced 50 per cent. in the case of ordinary bookings, and this might have to be extended to all passenger fares.

GOODS RATES WILL HAVE TO BE INCREASED.

It is certain that in order to meet the increased pay, the goods rates will have to be substantially advanced, probably by over 50 per cent. Such an increase must naturally be borne by the community and the country's export trade.

The Government's statement concludes by pointing out that under the existing agreement between the Government and the National Union of Railwaymen no man can be worse off than the Government is today, and will be till the end of December.

AN ULTIMATUM TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, September 24th.
1.5 p.m.

Mr. J. H. Thomas announces that an ultimatum has been presented to the Government on the railway crisis. The ultimatum will expire at noon to-morrow.

UNANIMOUS DECISION FOR A STRIKE.

LONDON, September 24th.
6.45 p.m.

In spite of the Government statement, Mr. Thomas announces that, to-night, the National Union of Railwaymen unanimously decided on a strike as from noon on September 26th, unless a new offer is received from the Government.

THE OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, September 24th.
9.40 p.m.

The Cabinet sat for nearly three hours this afternoon, and discussed the railway position for over an hour.

After the Cabinet meeting, the Government communicated with the National Union of Railwaymen, pointing out that a misunderstanding apparently existed in regard to the continuance of the war wage.

Sir W. Marwood, representing the Ministry of Transport, stated that this communication will provide the basis for re-opening negotiations if the Union Executive is willing. The outlook is therefore more hopeful.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE WARNING BY MR. J. H. THOMAS.

LONDON, September 24th.

Labour correspondents consider that the warning by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., against railway trouble, should not be taken too seriously. They point out that the already protracted negotiations with the Railway Executive have still two months to run, and, with Government help, it is practically certain that a settlement will be reached.

Mr. Thomas's warning is regarded as addressed particularly to the Labour Extremists who are trying to force a strike.

Mr. G. Bromley, the secretary of the Locomotive Engineers, said, yesterday evening, that he was not aware of any crisis.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN STEEL STRIKE.

UGLY RIOTING IN SEVERAL
TOWNS.

New York, September 24th.
Ugly rioting took place at Newcastle, Pittsburg, Buffalo and elsewhere last evening owing to the steel workers' strike. There were a considerable number of casualties.

The Police there have been reinforced, and New York State troops are being sent to Buffalo to preserve order at the Lackawanna plant.

The first agreement between the employers and the strikers, occurred at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

It is still impossible to ascertain the full scope of the strike. Undoubtedly Labour has gained ground in the Western centres, but it is stated that the strikers have made little headway in the Eastern sections.

THE I.W.W.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.
The Senate Labour Committee, has decided to investigate the charges that the I.W.W. propaganda is concerned in the strike.

FRANCE'S EVER-PRESENT DANGER.

AMERICA IN THE TRIPLE
ALLIANCE.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—

A favourable impression has been created in Paris circles by the announcement that the American Senate committee has submitted a unanimous report on the Franco-American Treaty, the United States agreeing to come to the defence of France in case of another menace from German aggression.

ITALY AND JUGO-SLAVIA.

A RAID INTO TROGIL.

BELGRADE, September 24th.

An official statement from Spalato, dated September 23rd, states that an Italian detachment, with armoured cars, has crossed the line of demarcation and entered Trogil, in spite of resistance by a few Jugo-Slav soldiers. Serbian troops have gone to meet the Italians.

Two American warships have left Spalato for Trogil.

It is stated that the Italian Admiral, Admiral Millo, has informed the American Commander that the detachment consisted of minelayers.

THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—

A National Convention of the Radical and Radical Socialist Parties has agreed on a programme for the coming elections, the main point being the maintenance of a Parliamentary Republic, equality of all children in the matter of education and maintenance, equitable collaboration between Capital and Labour, and the reduction of military service.

No adherents of the new Democratic Party or of the United Socialists are to figure on the same lists with the candidates of the Radical Party.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

LIGHT CRUISER "DESPATCH"
LAUNCHED.

LONDON, September 24th.

The light cruiser "Despatch," which got jammed on the ways when she was first launched on September 11th, has been successfully launched.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

DISCUSSION OF REPUBLICAN
AMENDMENT POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, September 24th.

The Senate has adopted by 43 votes to 40 a motion by Senator Lodge postponing the consideration of the Republican amendment to the Peace Treaty until September 30th. The vote is considered as the first test of strength between the opposing Parties.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA, B.C.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
September 24th.

The Prince of Wales, travelling on a Canadian Railway steamer, was received by a flotilla of motor boats at the entrance of the harbour, to-day, amid huge cheering from the crowd on the pier.

THE DOMINIONS.

RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE
LEAGUE.

PARIS, September 24th.

In the Chamber, in the course of the discussion on the Peace Treaty, M. Pichon upheld the right of the British Dominions to membership in the League of Nations. He declared that France had no colony comparable with the British Dominions, which raised nearly 3,000,000 men for the war.

FRENCH EXCHANGE.

MATTER RESTS WITH THE UNITED
STATES.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—
French financiers express the opinion that the matter of foreign exchange rests with the United States and the attitude of American bankers, the real solution of the problem being the extension of long-term credits by American banking firms. The exact amount of credit should be approximately \$10,000,000,000.

M. CLEMENCEAU. LIKELY TO VISIT AMERICA.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—

The topic of discussion in Paris is the report that the French Premier intends to accompany Marshal Foch on a visit to America. The suggestion is received with unanimous favour.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

BOLSHEVISTS BEING BEATEN
BACK.

PARIS, September 24th.

A Havas message says:—

Reports received in Paris indicate that the forces of the Bolsheviks in Russia are being driven along the line of the advance of the Russian and Polish troops.

Important towns have fallen into the hands of anti-Bolshevik forces.

The advance of Polish troops in the neighbourhood of the Dnieper has caused panic to spread in the Bolshevik ranks. Admiral Kolchak continues to advance on all parts of his front.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, September 24th.

It is authoritatively announced that General Denikin has won about a quarter of European Russia, with a population of 30,000,000, from the Bolsheviks. He occupies the third, fourth, and fifth great cities in Russia. His armies number 300,000 to 400,000.

THE MINE CLEARANCE SERVICE.

HOW BRITAIN CLEARED THE
SEAS.

LONDON, September 24th.

The official announcement that the Mine Clearance Service will cease at the end of November gives little indication of the immense and dangerous labour involved in sweeping up the mine-fields in the neighbourhood of the British Isles within a year of the Armistice.

All that now remains is the removal of the remnants of the huge mine-field between the Shetlands and Norway and the remaining German mines off Heligoland Bight.

Although the entire clearance of all the mines laid is not claimed, sufficient routes for normal sea traffic are guaranteed.

The task involved a close search over 40,000 square miles. A large proportion of the areas had to be covered twice, and sometimes thrice.

A very large percentage of the work was allotted to Great Britain, hence the Mine Clearance Service was inaugurated.

Later.
To the end of August, 19,000 British and German mines were accounted for in Home waters and 3,500 in the Mediterranean.

Of the 33,000 British mines laid in Southern waters, mostly early in the war, it was found that only a very small proportion remained.

The men worked in the finest spirit. Three mine-sweeping vessels were lost at Home and two in the Mediterranean during the progress of work. On the other hand, only six merchant vessels were lost through striking mines since November, 1918.

The work of clearing the waters allotted to Great Britain has now reached the stage when it is possible to fix a date for its termination, namely September 30th, for Home waters, and November 30th, for the Mediterranean. Other places abroad are already clear.

There will still be the same danger from drifting mines as long as large mine-fields exist in the German area.

MISHAP TO JAPANESE STEAMER.

"OTARU MARU NO. 3" ASHORE.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Lloyd's agent at Aden, telegraphing on September 21st, states that he has learnt from the Italian vice-Consul that the "Otaru Maru No. 3," which left Singapore for Marseilles on August 2nd, has been ashore, badly damaged, since August 20th, at Rasaula, in Northern Somalia, which the vice-Consul is at present unable to render.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Silver is quoted at 82½, spot and 82½ forward. The market is firm.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE
COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

KAN WANG-PANG TO ACT AS PREMIER.

SHANGHAI, September 26th.

An edict was issued on September 24th appointing Kan Wang-pang Acting Premier and approving the resignation of Kung Sam-cham. Kan Wang-pang was formerly President of the Military Board.

ONLY A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

It is reported in official circles that Kan Wang-pang will only act as Premier for a short time, as the President intends to appoint Chow Shu-moo to the post.

THE NEW CABINET.

As soon as Kan Wang-pang was appointed Premier, the On Fook Club recommended several persons as suitable for appointment as Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the different Boards in the new Cabinet.

LUNG CHAI-KWONG'S SOLDIERS.

The Government has forwarded \$250,000 to General Lung Chai-kwong to pay the soldiers under his command.

DEPRECIATION IN BANK OF CHINA NOTES.

The value of the Bank of China notes have depreciated owing to the lack of ready money. A dollar note is only worth 55 cents at present.

ANOTHER LOAN FROM JAPAN.

Owing to the depressed state of China's finances, the Financial Board has made arrangements to borrow \$500,000 from a bank in Osaka. An agreement toward this end was made five days ago.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Wong Yip-tong, the chief Northern delegate, has telegraphed to the Peking Government to send to him all the documents in connection with the treaty between China and Japan, so as to enable him to open negotiations with the South.

BRITISH CHINA SQUADRON.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS.

The announcement that the British China Squadron is in future to consist of an imposing force, including a new armoured cruiser, four new light cruisers, eighteen destroyers, eleven submarines, and auxiliary craft, has aroused considerable interest in Japan, and the Press is not effusive in its welcome. (says the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express).

The "Kokumin" says, with true Oriental politeness, that the new disposition of the British squadrons compels admiration, in that it leaves nothing to be desired for the protection of British interests throughout the world. It interprets the reinforcement of the China Squadron as a signal that great efforts are to be made to develop British trade, and expresses surprise at "the mercenary temper of the British." "Over-sea trade must be backed by sea-power," concludes this organ, "and in this sense we are jealous of the new disposition of the British Navy."

A few hours after the information regarding the China Squadron had been made public, the Navy Office in Tokio intimated that the Japanese squadron detailed for service in Chinese waters would be composed of new vessels.

GALLANT MERCHANT SEAMEN.

The "Guild Gazette"—the journal of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild—contains a special "Victory" report on the work of the Merchant Service during the war. A preliminary note says: "Amidst the millions of men who have been killed, maimed, and even tortured, in the name of civilisation, the Merchant Service, a purely peaceful occupation, has given of its best; 14,981 gallant souls have laid down their lives in the cause of freedom and of right. Reckless of hazard, regardless of consequence, they have died for our Empire, as 'Mistress of the Seas' should live. To their illustrious and immortal memory is this 'Victory Report' dedicated." The war honours won by the profession are as follows:—

Victoria Cross	6
Distinguished Service Order	80
Order of the British Empire	87
Distinguished Service Cross	410
Bars to Distinguished Service Cross	18
French awards	28
Mentioned in Dispatches	283
Commended for Services	270
Other honours	257
Total	1,519

A NATION GOING MAD.

GERMAN PUBLICIST ON AUGUST, 1914.

An expression of opinion in a leading article in the democratic *Welt am Montag*, signed by von Gerlach, editor of the journal, is worth recording, especially as it is widely read in Berlin. Von Gerlach writes:—

It is just five years since I returned to Germany. From the day on which the ultimatum was presented to Serbia until the outbreak of the war I was in France, England, or Belgium. I had found sadness, anxiety, and dismay everywhere, and in Belgium, besides all this, wild excitement over the German breach of neutrality, whereas in Germany I found not only a nation in arms, but a nation in rapture. It was as if the whole nation were rejoicing in one breath over the disappearance of the peace nightmare that had weighed so heavily on it for so many long years. Had I really returned to my own country, inhabited by so many intelligent and critical people, or had I found my way by mistake into a madhouse? I was shaken and horrified. Everywhere in the outside world the war was regarded as something terrible, while here, in Germany, it was apparently regarded as something welcome, something longed for.

CONFIDENCE IN MILITARISM.
The Fourth of August, 1914, was the culmination of German militarism. The whole nation had implicit confidence in it; the Reichstag voted war credits unanimously; all civil power subordinated itself to military power. The state of siege, the censorship, and preventive arrest precluded all freedom of speech. The ideal of militarism was attained; the whole country was one single barracks. And so it went on from year to year.

Militarism has, from the technical standpoint, achieved wonders, but psychologically it has failed utterly. It relied solely on brute force; but moral factors have overthrown it. It was all-powerful in the interior, but from the beginning it over-estimated its strength outside the outside world. When the ingenious plan to crush France utterly in six weeks failed on the Marne, the high military authorities adopted the system of lying with which statesmen had endeavoured to envelop in an artificial fog the origin of the war. On the day when the decisive turn before Paris occurred, the official German Army report lied in describing the military situation as favourable, and this system of lying had to be maintained, and was maintained, until the awful collapse opened the eyes of the people.

ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN.
Nationalists and Pan-Germans are working energetically for the furtherance of the anti-English movement, and their plan seems to include the re-assumption of their old habit of vituperation. In all kinds of ways they are endeavouring to inculcate the idea that Britain is entirely responsible for the war, for the sufferings that Germans underwent during the war, and for the disaster that has overtaken the German Empire, while, on the other hand, they picture Germany as the victim of bloodthirsty and ruthless aggression and as being crushed by the overwhelming force of rapacious enemies. They attempt to persuade the Germans, however, that they need not despair, for righteousness will prevail and Germany will arise, phoenix-like, from its ashes.

The Pan-Germans will find it difficult to make the German people believe all this and to induce them to submit again to Pan-German leadership, for the people know at least how ruthlessly they have been used to serve Pan-German ambition, and are beginning to realise that their sufferings and privations during the war were caused almost as much by the callous greed of their own countrymen as by the *Entente* blockade.

The Pan-Germans are also seeking to encourage the nation by assuring it that the attitude of the *Entente* Powers towards Germany is dictated by hatred and fear of German vitality. They reiterate that the Germans will prove themselves worthy of their great name if instead of deferentially submitting to the idea that they will ultimately secure the betterment of their lot by behaving well in the manner prescribed by the enemy, they demand the rights of free people, and, by using these rights judiciously, regain their national pride and power.

PLUCKY ENGLISHWOMEN.

TWO-AND-A-HALF YEARS IN
FRENCH FRONT LINE.

The story of how a band of Englishwomen undertook service in the front line with the French Army for two and a half years was related yesterday to a representative of *The Daily News* by Lieut. Toupie Lowther, the founder and leader of this remarkable unit. Miss Lowther, who before the war gained distinction as an exponent of foil fencing, is a sister of Colonel Claude Lowther, M.P., and is related to the Speaker of the House of Commons. She has now returned to her home in London, her company having been demobilised.

"We were the only unit of women who did front line work," said Miss Lowther. "We were regular members of the French Service Automobile, under the direct orders of a commandant." The work undertaken by the unit was the transport of the wounded from the battlefield to the dressing-stations. The French have no Red Cross service in the front lines, and such work is carried out by combatant soldiers. Uniform and the military "tin hat" were served out to the women, and each received a soldier's pay for her services. The unit was continually under fire.

Miss Lowther had to fight many battles with officialdom before she was able to gain permission for her unit to undertake the work it desired. She was disappointed in her efforts to be allowed to render service with the British Army, but eventually, after raising her unit of 25 women, she was accepted by Commandant Domene, the chief of the French transport service.

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To reach a green old age and enjoy good health can only be obtained by the care of the system. It is from the little irregularities of the system that the common ailments arise, and nature gives many indications of the approach of these complaints which, if treated at once, may be warded off. Growing old ought not to mean growing weak and feeble. It ought not to mean weakness or feebleness for those who eat with a good appetite and sound digestion. It is of the utmost importance that old people should retain the power to digest and assimilate food, which is the sole source of physical strength. When age brings feebleness, it is generally because of the failure to assimilate the nutrition contained in food. To those in declining years who find that Nature responds less readily to the demands made upon her, and who need a mild yet searching remedy to keep their system in proper working order, there is nothing like **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Blotches, and all Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by Watsons, Ltd. Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. CONSTANCE Co., Ltd., (Sole Importers) 21 Farnham Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

CUTICURA HEALS ERUPTION

On little baby's back. Thought had burned it. Kept spreading until was a mass of sore eruptions all over. Irritation so bad she could not keep still or sleep. Decided to get Cuticura. After first bath Soap and first box Ointment could see an improvement so bought more. Used three boxes Ointment and three cakes Soap and baby was healed. From signed statement of Mrs. L. Porter, 50, Tootell St., Chorley, Lancs., Eng.

If you have a poor complexion improve it by using Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally.

Soap in Cakes, Ointment in Tubs. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WHAT 2 MINUTES A DAY WILL DO FOR YOUR HAIR.

GREAT HAIR-BEAUTY GIFT.

1,000,000 HARLENE "HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE TO READERS.

EVERY woman and girl can double her beauty and attractiveness by devoting only two minutes a day to "Harlene Hair-Drill."

To-day all the leading Actresses, Cinema Queens and Society Leaders make it a part of their daily toilet, and willingly testify to its hair-growing and beautifying results. Today's 100,000 can test it absolutely free (excepting a small outlay of 8 pence for postage and packing of the parcel to your home).

So many women are now engaged in valuable but hair-destroying work, there are over 1,000,000 national hair-workers alone—that the proprietors of Harlene "Hair-Drill" have decided to make yet another great 1,000,000 gift distribution of "Harlene" Outfits. This is really a **Four-in-One Gift**, for it includes—

- 1—A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair, which cleanses and cures the scalp, and keeps the hair growing.
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Hongkong Daily Press

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X-RAY GOWNS ARE BARRED AT COURT.

QUEEN MARY SHOCKED AT TRANSPARENCIES WORN BY DAME FASHION.

London, July 26th.

Now that the first Garden Court of the season is over, the vexed question of what shall be worn on such an auspicious occasion has been definitely settled. But beforehand there was any amount of doubt and mental and spiritual disturbance among debutantes and others as to the attire that would be considered "correct" when making a ceremonious afternoon call upon Their Majesties the King and Queen in the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

To be sure a garden party at the palace is not at all an unusual occurrence, but then there is a special significance about this season's *ad hoc* functions. As they take the place of the usual formal evening courts, they are naturally very much more important as ceremonious occasions. However that may be, dresses this summer have to be very seriously considered when viewed from the standard set by Queen Mary, who disapproves highly of the tendency of modern fashions.

I was told by a well-known woman who received an intimation from the Lord Chamberlain that Their Majesties will be pleased to receive her at Buckingham Palace, that she was given quite a long list of "instructions" as to her dress, and her arrival at and departure from the royal presence. It was pretty clearly pointed out that the term "afternoon dress" had to be taken within the limits of its description. The costumes of ladies must be "adequate." Also, they must have sleeves reaching at least to the elbow; the neck may be opened in front, but the back must be covered and the skirts must reach the ankles.

TRANSPARENT GOWNS IN DISFAVOUR.

The official suggestions for the feminine afternoon dress do not include an exact measurement of the width of skirt desirable, but it is suggested that dresses of too transparent a tendency will not be viewed with favour by officials of the Court.

All this somewhat autocratic state of affairs is, I believe, the result of some of the amazing costumes seen in the royal inclosure during Ascot Week. Certainly the Book of Revelations is as nothing compared to the amazing models that were seen during the warm days of England's most wonderful and representative race meeting.

I talk about seeing through people! I heard one youth with eyes as big as tea trays remark: "Why, it's as bad as an X-ray photograph!"

And certainly there was not very much left to the imagination on the lawn at Royal Ascot and I am told that very pleased that the weather was so warm, otherwise many of the ladies present might easily have taken chills or laid the seeds for an attack of pneumonia.

QUEEN MARY SHOCKED.

Queen Mary was considerably shocked at the transparency of attire adopted by most of the women, and I am told that she personally asked the King to make it impossible for a repetition to occur in their own gardens of such an astonishing state of "undress." And so it is that every woman who is proposing to make her bow before the King and Queen during these summer afternoons has received a sort of supplementary pamphlet dealing with the question of clothes.

Queen Mary is, as every one knows, a decided stickler for extreme propriety of dress among ladies of her entourage. None of the ladies in attendance on the queen are allowed to wear dresses, the skirts of which come above the ankle. Their sleeves (for day costumes) must either cover the wrist or be of elbow length, and the collarless bodice must be of a most discreet character and is not allowed to err upon the side of transparency.

THE PRESS AND WHITEHALL.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS LEARNED.

Some of the journalists who have been working in Government departments as publicity managers are being invited to become permanent officials says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. Their work has been so successful during the war that the Government proposes to keep them on in peace.

The publicity man in Whitehall was entirely a new product. It was, I think, Mr. Lloyd George, when he was starting his great munitions campaign, who first saw the importance of placing propaganda in the hands of skilled journalists. In the old days the idea of employing men from Fleet Street in Whitehall would have caused the collapse of the hidebound type of civil servant. The newspaper munitions campaign was a brilliant success, and before many months had passed every war department had its publicity branch, and whenever a new office was started the journalist always had his room.

From the very beginning, the Food Ministry had a particularly large and active Press department, and most journalists going to it for information would agree that it was of the greatest value. In this, as in so many kinds of Government organizations, we have been behind the Americans, who have a live Press Bureau attached to the chief activities of the State. In any case, the journalist, a compound of superciliousness and negation worthy of a Front Bench answer to tiresome questioners, is gone. The war has shown even Whitehall the extreme importance of keeping in touch with the public, and, if possible, of forestalling criticism through the Press. Nothing so disheartened American and other foreign journalists here as the cold-shouldering they experienced in Government offices. The officials have learned better now.

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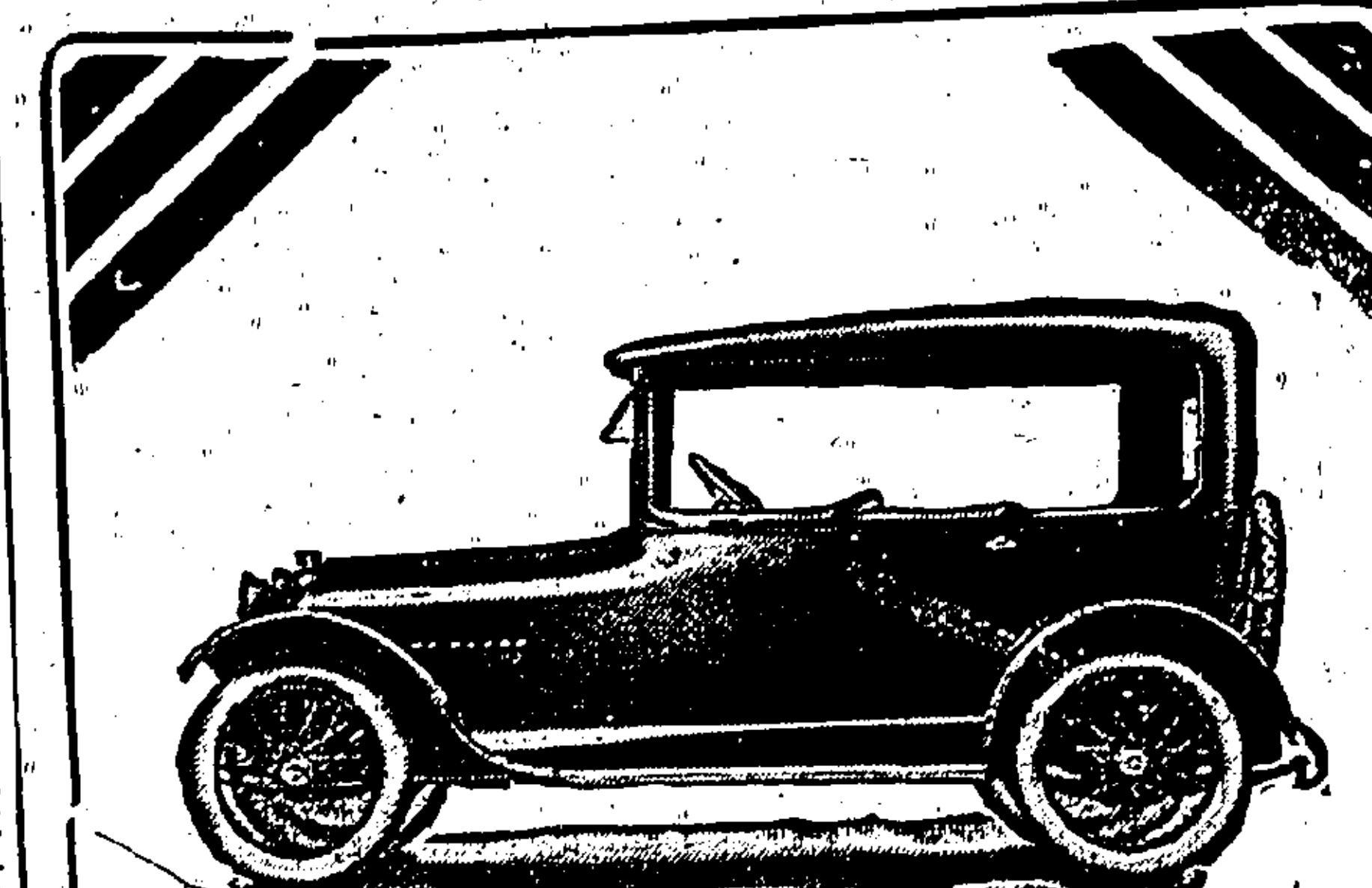
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WORCESTERSHIRE.

PROFITTEERING BILL.

SECOND READING CARRIED.
SWEEPING MAJORITY.

The second reading of the Profiteering Bill was passed in the House of Commons on August 11th, by the enormous majority of 243. The division took place on the motion of rejection moved by Mr. Kennedy Jones, and seconded by Sir Watson Rutherford. Late in the discussion Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the Labour party would support the bill, but move amendments in Committee in order to extend its scope. The voting was:

For the rejection 251
Against 5
Government majority 246

In spite of this sweeping majority, however, the Minister in charge, Sir Auckland Geddes, spent by no means a happy day. He was subject to direct and flank attack, from both Liberals and Labour on the Front Opposition Bench, and from "friends" sitting on the top benches below the gangway. The latter listened to his opening speech with no great respect, and often interrupted with quizzical and most ironically all his assurances that the bill did not create a new set of Bureaucrats. Mr. Kennedy Jones objected to handing over another blank cheque to the family of Geddes, and supposed that six months hence, when the bill was proved a failure, Sir Auckland would have flitted across the Atlantic, and would be peacefully lecturing to his university students. There was, in fact, little friendship shown to the bill below the gangway among the group of Constitution Unionists who are now taking an independent line, though the division shows that most of them voted for it.

IT COVERS THE WHOLE FIELD.

The main criticism against the bill was that it was entirely inadequate—that it may hit a number of small retailers, but will leave the "big men" untouched. This was Mr. Clynes' chief point, who called the bill "half-hearted," "totally unworthy," "hasty," etc. Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. McCurdy, who spoke for the Ministry of Food, it was observed that while the latter backed the bill, Mr. Robert's name did not appear—were at great pains to deny this. "It covers the whole field," said Sir Auckland. The Board of Trade, he said, was authorised to appoint a Committee to inquire into the action of trusts, combinations, etc., which were charging unreasonably high prices, just as it was authorised to appoint Committees to deal with retail prices. Mr. McCurdy made an able effort to convince the House that this was the first move in the anti-trust movement, recommended by his Select Committee, but this did not prevent subsequent speakers from repeating the same criticism. Answering Sir Watson Rutherford, who said that the way to combat profiteering was to remove all restrictions, Mr. McCurdy said that it was no longer a matter of control or restriction. Prices were now fixed by combinations of traders formed for the purpose of selling as cheaply as possible. He gave the example of what had followed the decontrol of oils and fats. Prices fell for a little while, then rose to double. The old ideas of Free Trade and free competition, according to Mr. McCurdy, are out of date.

Sir Auckland's analysis of the situation was, as usual, excellent. He showed the economic and social evils of profiteering, how the unrest it created depressed production, and how big profits made in the home markets acted as a magnet to draw imports, which in just what we want to avoid, for last month the value of excess imports over exports was at the rate of £200,000,000 a year. Defining profiteering as the imposition of "unreasonably large profits," Sir Auckland admitted that there was "a great deal" of it about just now, and instanced the case of boots and shoes, where articles costing wholesale from 15s. to 25s. were sold by retailers at from 25s. to 35s. He quoted certain building figures where a firm, believing itself sure of a certain order, estimated £25,500 for repairs to cottages which a smaller firm was glad to undertake for £2,500. But the general impression created by Sir Auckland's speech was that the Minister did not believe that profiteering was the largest element in the prevailing high prices. Indeed, he said so in so many words. Much that was believed to be profiteering was not profiteering at all, and there was a vast amount of extraordinarily foolish buying and extravagance of all sorts. Yet he told the House that more than one large manufacturer had told him recently that he was ashamed of the huge profits he was making.

THE POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES.

Sir Auckland did not pretend that the bill was an ideal solution, but what were the possible alternatives before the Government?

- 1.—To get inside the various industries and produce and sell to the public. (But it would take months to affect prices by these means.)
- 2.—To stamp the factory price on every article and insist on its remaining till the retail sale. (It is on these lines that action is being taken in America. But the President of the Board of Trade thought this method impracticable, because it would set a premium on dishonesty, lead to the existing channels of trade.)
- 3.—To adopt a system of flat prices. (According to the Minister that would be "more pernicious still.") Hence his conclusion was that the method of the bill was really the only practicable method of operation. Sir Auckland explained that it gave much wider powers than it seemed to do at first sight, that it provided for the local authorities taking over the sale of any articles for their own protection, and that any local authority or committee might be selected or established for the purposes of investigating complaints and declaring what was a reasonable price. He relied

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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[937]

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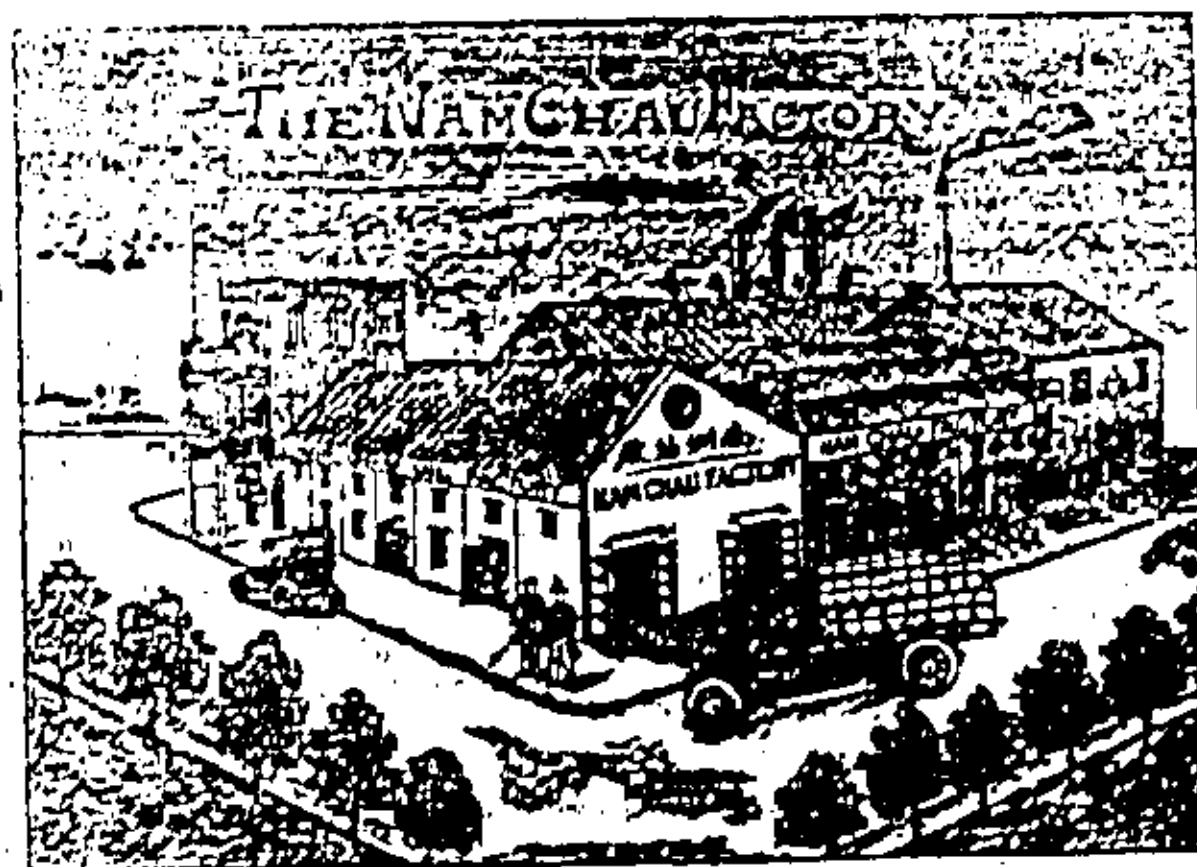
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Sydney and Brisbane; NEW ZEALAND, DRUG CO.
Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington,
etc.; India, E. K. PAUL & CO., Calcutta.

[160]

"The whisky with the
small label and the
big reputation" is

**JOHNNIE
WALKER**



Guaranteed same Quality
throughout the World

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label.
Over 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label.
Over 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label.
Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy
for the future is the policy of the
past. First and foremost to see
that the margin of stocks over sales
is always large enough to maintain
our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents
for China:

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tien-
tain, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.,
Scottish Whisky Distillers, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

20,000 DOCTORS
are recommending

PLASMON

Because

"Plasmon" is of **INESTIMABLE VALUE** as a
food for all classes of workers."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

[23]

S. K. TSAN & CO.
HONGKONG & SWATOW.

公 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 成
司 Swatow Drawn Thread Work, 順
Canton Embroidery, Grass Cloth,
Fillet, Cluny, Point Crochet Lace
and Silk Fancy Goods, etc., etc.,

54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

September 25th
Bayan Maru, Japanese str., 1,728 tons, Capt. Onchi, from Swatow, with a general cargo. — O.S.K.
Chenau, British str., 1,331 tons, Capt. Laver, from Canton, with a general cargo. — B. & S.
Hypocrite, British str., 3,800 tons, Capt. Graham, from Pulo Samboe and Tarkang, with a cargo of bulk oil. — Asiatic Petroleum Co.
September 26th
Chi Shung, Chinese str., 445 tons, Capt. Fung, from Swatow, with a general cargo. — Chinese.
Empress of Asia, British str., 3,851 tons, Capt. A. J. Hailley, from Manila.
Standard Arrow, American str., 4,800 tons, Capt. Richmond, from Texas, with a cargo of oil. — Standard Oil Co.
Sun Yang, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. — B. & S.
Tonying, British str., 2,200 tons, Capt. W. J. Barkers, from Manila, with a general cargo. — B. & S.

CLEARANCES

September 25th
Chung Shing, for Tientsin.
Kwangshing, for Canton.
Proctor, for Macao.
Singma, for Haiphong.
Sunyang, for Shanghai.
Tung Lee, for Haiphong.
Tung Lee, for Dairen.
September 26th
Alaska Maru, for London.
Hakohu, for Fouchow.
Hano, for Haiphong.
Hermelin, for Soerabaya.
Nam Kam, for Haiphong.
Oleg, for Vladivostok.
Standard Arrow, for San Francisco.
Sun Yang, for Canton.
Tung Sang, for Manila.

PASSENGERS

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* on September 26th:—Miss F. Alexander, Mr. G. H. Borstani, Mr. C. M. Burrell, Mr. H. C. Clapp, Mrs. A. Edwards, Miss W. Froberg, Mr. A. J. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, Miss G. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mr. W. J. Hutcheson, Mr. C. C. Judd, Mrs. T. L. James, Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Knox, Mrs. W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Larkin, Miss Mortlock, Mr. A. Montgomerie, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. A. R. Nowell, Mr. Anna M. Otto, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Price, Mr. C. Pederson, Dr. Mary Roberts, Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mr. P. Silva, Miss K. Tucker, Miss M. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. E. Farmer, Mr. Wm. Farmer, Mrs. A. L. Ammen, Mr. E. Arambulo, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Connor, Mr. J. Q. Capinpin, Mr. P. D. Degullien, Mr. A. E. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. Karl, Mr. R. M. Kelsey, Mr. A. S. Mues, Mr. Justice and Mrs. P. M. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McClellan, Mr. A. Montinola, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ollier, Mr. M. Olcott, Mr. A. T. Peco, Mr. R. Bruce, Mr. R. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Caldwell, Mr. M. H. Day, Mr. W. B. Fraser, Miss S. O. Farrell, Dr. Wm. M. Harvey, Miss A. Hamilton, Rev. and Mrs. P. Jenkins, Miss R. B. Jupp, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. Y. C. Lee, Mrs. J. de P. Lyns, Miss L. Mayer, Mrs. S. Mason, Mrs. J. F. Nicoll, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. W. von Norman, Mrs. A. B. Palmer, Capt. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Reichel, Miss M. M. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin, Rev. J. B. Temple, Mr. L. M. White, Mr. W. L. Wright, Master D. J. E. Farmer, Miss M. Allan, Mr. J. E. Ashurst, Mr. V. Brownman, Mr. T. A. Clancy, Mr. and Mrs. S. Concepcion, Mr. D. T. Denny, Mr. D. J. Fleming, Mr. Geo. O. Hagen, Mr. O. Heneat, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Latham, Mr. Lim Florencio, Mr. B. Mizrah, Miss C. and R. McClure, Mr. S. Nasir, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Nulson, Mrs. E. Peaslee, Mr. O. de Roza, Mr. F. Robles, Miss R. Sanchez, Mr. F. Schud, Mrs. E. and Miss Olive Simpson, Lieut. T. S. Twigg, Mr. E. Valch, Mr. J. W. Wheeler, Mr. P. San Jose, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Figueroa, Mr. and Mrs. E. Patterson, Mrs. R. Reyes, Mrs. T. M. Ashhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Mrs. E. de and Mr. H. Ramirez, Mrs. E. Strassman, Major J. E. H. Stevenot, Miss T. Shannon, Miss E. Toussaint, Mr. J. P. de Taverne, Miss P. K. Venger, Mr. C. D. W. Baker, Mr. G. B. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Zullig and 2 children, Mr. W. E. Carter, Mr. E. Quintos, Mr. Chin Wing Yu, Mr. C. O. Y. Orpen.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The s.s. *Asia* left Singapore for this port on September 25th, at 10 a.m., and is due here on September 30th, at about 7 a.m.
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shingo Maru* (Bombay line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on September 24th, and is expected here on October 11th.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—
ADDRESSES **FROM**
Teenchowdong Neehongdong ... Shanghai
Yanyee Street ... "Kow"
Kwong Shing Cheong ... "Kow"
Kwong Wo Shing, East Des ... "Kow"
Tongyuehshing ... Amoy
Kienfong Co. Vanyau St ... Shanghai
Chuzang, Wotung West St. ... Shanghai
Waiato ... Tokyo
Mangyueing ... Amoy
Ibarhyakurake, c/o Japanese ... Amoy
Consulate ... Osaka
4,105,871 (Paktat) ... Kobe
Abekebe ... Kobe
Cheungwuk, Pottinger Street ... Shanghai
Kusanglee ... Shanghai
Nagao ... Osaka
Hongkee (2) ... Nagasaki
C. U. Knox, c/o Qazanac ... Chicago
re-transmitted from Yokohama
Robert Carter, St. George ... Kobe
Hotel ... Kobe
Cheehiang Hoshan West St. ... Shanghai
Fukwayu ... Kobe

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—
ADDRESSES **FROM**
Flourman ... Sydney
C. A. Bearwolf ... Paris
Fellerton, c/o American Consul New York ... New York
H. J. Eddo, American ... "Kow"
Consulate ... San Francisco
Hemifex ... San Francisco
Lapso ... Hongkong
Shokinsing ... London
Tiran Antogers ... Batavia
W. Gamble, c/o Sailors Home Singapore ... Singapore
Wallis, Hongkong Hotel ... London

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
15th Sunday after Trinity, September 28th, 1919. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hooper; Psalm, Gospel, and Epistle; Benedictus; Te Deum; St. Jude; Benedictus; Gospel; Hymns 1, 419, 264, 44, 249 (Part 3). Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.: Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms of the 28th evening; 139, Praise II; Magnificat, Goss (8th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 272, 563, 450, 596. Note: Choir Practice next Friday, at 8 p.m.
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 15th Sunday after Trinity, 28th September, 1919. Holy Communion after Evening Prayer. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hooper; Psalm of the 28th morning; 135 Morning; Te Deum; St. Jude; Benedictus; Gospel; Hymns 1, 419, 264, 44, 249 (Part 3). Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.: Opening Voluntary; Responses, Psalms of the 28th evening; 139, Praise II; Magnificat, Goss (8th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 272, 563, 450, 596. Note: Choir Practice next Friday, at 8 p.m.
Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, September 28th. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Psalm 121; Hymns 505, 300, 405; Subject, "The Church in Ephesus." Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 232, 137, 215, 383; Subject, "Freedom and the Use to make of it." Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Macdonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, CIGARETTES, RUBBER, DEIGOS, COTTON, WOOL, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE. Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets. Best ports for consignments indicated.

KEYMER, SON & CO., (Import Dept.) Wholesale, London, Telegrams, "Keymer, London" Est. 1844

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.
"NOVARA"	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DILWARA"	7th Oct.	Due Bombay about 25th Oct.
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FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong (about)	Due Calcutta
"ITOLA"	28th Sept. 1 p.m.	21st Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

"KHIVA"	1st Oct. 10 a.m.	Due Yokohama about 14th Oct.
"GREGORY APCAR"	17th Oct.	28th Oct. (Kobe)
"NOVARA"	7th Nov.	21st Nov.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG. Agents.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	6th Oct.	Early Nov.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
973 AGENTS

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"EURYMEDON"	via Panama	11th Oct.
"EURYBATIS"	via Panama	7th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.
1214

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSANG"	Thurs, 2nd Oct., D'lght.
SHANGHAI	"CHINGSHING"	Fri, 3rd Oct., D'lght.
MANILA	"LOONGRANG"	Fri, 3rd Oct., 2 p.m.
MANILA	"CHAKSANG"	Fri, 7th Oct., 5 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHYFOO & NEWCASTLE	"LOKSANG"	Wed, 8th Oct., D'lght.
KOBE	"YATSHING"	Thurs, 9th Oct., 5 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri, 10th Oct., 2 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tues, 14th Oct., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Fri, 3rd Oct., D'lght.

CALCUTTA LINE: This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE: Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE: A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE: Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE: One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao, and Labad Davao.

TIENSHIN LINE: A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "NIPPON"

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND TRIESTE End of November.

First class passenger accommodation; commodious single and double berth cabins, also Cabins with 2 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
1122

CP & OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moji") Kobe and Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	DATE	VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20	
Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12	
Empress of Japan	Oct. 25	Nov. 16	
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17	
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15	
Empress of Japan	Dec. 20	Jan. 10	
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12	

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations the "Empress of Asia" October 2nd, will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Gold	EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Gold
16,850 Tons Reg.	8,183 Tons Reg.	16,850 Tons Reg.	8,183 Tons Reg.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	8,183 Tons Reg.	EMPERESS OF ASIA	8,183 Tons Reg.
16,850 Tons Reg.	8,183 Tons Reg.	16,850 Tons Reg.	8,183 Tons Reg.

Passes subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage: For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with C. P. R. to all Overland and Descriptive literature apply to
P. H. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept. Phone 752. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE M/S "KONG NING" (Captain Wilks), will leave the Yeung Tai Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West) at 5 p.m. on Sept. 28th for WUCHOW via West River Ports.

This vessel has excellent European accommodation for first-class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to—
BANKER & CO.,
1st Floor Hotel Mansions,
Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS, Passenger Agents.
1213

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"CARNATHENSHIRE"	18th October	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	23rd October	LONDON & ANTWERP
"GLENADE"	15th Oct.	GENOA & LONDON

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"CARNATHENSHIRE"	18th October	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	23rd October	LONDON & ANTWERP
"GLENADE"	15th Oct.	GENOA & LONDON

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.; The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; Owners of "Shire" Line.
Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR SINGAPORE.

NANYO MARU No. 1...	...
NANYO MARU No. 2...	...
NANYO MARU No. 3...	...
BODEGURA MARU...	...
KYODO MARU No. 13...	...
TAMON MARU No. 1...	...
ASOGAN MARU...	...
OHRIAN MARU...	...

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
M. KOBAYASHI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building.
112

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.K. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"OLEN"	About Oct. 11th.	
"ICONIUM"	About Oct. 22nd.	
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About Oct. 25th.	
"WHEATLAND"	About Nov. 1st.	
"ENDICOTT"	About Nov. 30th.	
"CREVECOEUR"	About Dec. 20th.	

For PORTLAND direct.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"HARTLAND"	About Nov. 14th.	
"NISHMAHA"	About Nov. 30th.	
"MONTAGUE"	About Dec. 15th.	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NINRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Same), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NINRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and AFRICAN LINE, calling at MAURITIUS, and according to the latest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RULPHMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RULPHMAN & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI & "SINGTAO" "CHENAN" On 27th Sept. 4 P.M.
WANTAI, CHENG & TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" On 29th Sept. 11 A.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK "LIANGCHOW" On 30th Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "SUIYANG" On 30th Sept. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO "TAMING" On 30th Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 1st Oct. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. H. Stewart ... | TUESDAY, 30th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG" | Capt. J. Medina ... | FRIDAY, 3rd Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "EQUADOR" ... Oct. 8th 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Nov. 8th 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Dec. 2nd 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & AFRIKA LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave H'KONG about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th Oct.	25th Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong (about)	Due Calcutta about
ITOLA	28th Sept. 1 P.M.	31st Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
KHIVA	1st Oct. 10 A.M.	14th Oct.
GREGORY AFCA	17th Oct.	28th Oct. (Kobe)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	21st Nov.

Tickets Interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 A.M.
SUWA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 1st Nov. at 11 A.M.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Oct. at Noon.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 17th Oct. at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Oct. at 11 A.M.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th November.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU ... Thursday, 9th October.
TENSIN MARU ... End of October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU ... Saturday, 4th October.
YAMAGATA MARU ... Friday, 24th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct. at 11 A.M.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Nov. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAIFUKU MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Monday, 29th September.
TENSIN MARU ... Thursday, 2nd October.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct. at 11 A.M.
HOSEI MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Friday, 3rd October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.
WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Thursday, 6th October.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) Middle of October.
TUYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 225 & 232. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 10th (from Kobe)
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 28th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 10th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Nov. 21st.

+ omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECOQ" ... 22,000	On or about 29th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 25th Oct.
MARSEILLES via HAIKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUTCH, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTEOS" ... 21,000	On or about 2nd Oct.
	"BATAVIA" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailing, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
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Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELEBES MARU" ... Friday, 30th October.
"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"NANKING MARU" ... Friday, 10th October.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago and Milwaukee at St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Oct. at 2 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"MOTON MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd Sept. at Noon.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

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Nov. 1st, Nov. 22nd, Oct. 11th.

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